

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS

VER BROWN, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

and

RLES and KIMBERLY SMITH, minor
ldren, by their mother and next
and, LINDA BROWN SMITH, et al.,

Intervening
Plaintiffs,

Case No. T-316

vs.

RD OF EDUCATION OF TOPEKA,
WNEE COUNTY, KANSAS, et al.,

Defendants.

MEMOPANDUM AND ORDER

Introduction.

In 1954, the Supreme Court's landmark decision in this case
naled the close of a disgraceful period of de jure segregation in
ools of Topeka, Kansas and other parts of the nation. This case
returned to this court for a trial to determine whether the
ctiges of de jure segregation have been eliminated. The trial was
nducted from October 6, 1986 to October 31, 1986. Post-trial
eafs were filed in December, 1986. Reply briefs followed on
uary 28, 1987. The court is now prepared to issue the following
ndings of fact and conclusions of law.

History of the Case.

This case started in 1951 as a class action challenging a
ate statute which gave the defendant Board of Education of Topeka,

nee County, the power to organize separate schools for black and
e elementary students, grades one through six. At that time,
e were eighteen white elementary schools and four black
entary schools. White students were assigned to the schools on
basis of neighborhood districts. No transportation was afforded
e students. Transportation to the black schools was provided by
Board of Education. Students could attend the black school of
r choice. In practical effect, one of the original plaintiffs,
er Brown, was suing for the right to have his daughter, Linda,
nd a neighborhood white school instead of taking a bus to a
k school.

The State of Kansas intervened in the trial to defend the
stitutionality of the state legislation authorizing elementary
ool segregation at the option of school boards in cities of the
st class. The trial court, on August 3, 1951, refused to
stitute our own views for the declared law by the Supreme Court"
upheld the constitutionality of state-authorized segregation in
eka's public elementary schools. 98 F.Supp. at 798.

The Supreme Court accepted the trial court's finding that the
sical facilities of white and black schools in Topeka and other
ngible" factors were equal, but concluded that "in the field of
lic education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no
ce." 347 U.S. at 495. This finding was based on the conclusion
t separating children "from others of similar age and
lifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of
eriority as to their status in the community that may affect
dr hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone." 347
at 494.

At the close of the Court's opinion, reargument was ordered on

question of relief. One year later, in May 1955, the Court held that "substantial progress" in the elimination of racial discrimination in public schools had been made in Kansas. 349 U.S. 99. The case was then remanded to the U.S. District Court of Kansas to fashion and effectuate such an equitable decree as was necessary and proper to admit to public schools on a racially discriminatory basis with all deliberate speed the parties to the cases." 349 U.S. at 301. The Court noted that: "Additionally, equity had been characterized by a practical flexibility in shaping its remedies and by a facility for adjusting and reconciling public and private needs." 349 U.S. at 300.

Following the remand of this case from the Supreme Court, the district court considered a remedial decree submitted by the Board of Education. The "central principle" of the decree, as described to the district court, was that children, regardless of color, would attend the school in the district of their residence. 139 F.Supp. 469. Addressing the concern that some all-black schools remained under the Board's plan, the court stated:

Desegregation does not mean that there must be intermingling of the races in all school districts. It means only that they may not be prevented from intermingling or going to school together because of race or color.

If it is a fact, as we understand it is, with respect to Buchanan School that the district is inhabited entirely by colored students, no violation of any constitutional right results because they are compelled to attend the school in the district in which they live.

It is the conclusion of the court that while complete desegregation has not been accomplished in the Topeka School System, a good faith effort toward that end has been made and that, therefore, the plan adopted by the Board of Education of the City of Topeka be approved as a good faith beginning to bring about complete desegregation.

139 F.Supp. at 470.

No appeal was taken from the district court's order. This remained inactive until 1979 when a new group of parents with school children in Topeka's public schools were permitted to intervene. The new plaintiffs charge that the mandate to segregate Topeka's schools has never been completed. After a long process of discovery and the consideration of pretrial motions, the trial of this case was accomplished.

. The Parties.

The new named plaintiffs in this case are a group of parents of black children attending various schools in Unified School District #501. In place of the Board of Education of Topeka, Wagoner County, Kansas, Unified School District (U.S.D.) #501 has been named a defendant. In 1965, by a state statute unifying school districts across Kansas, U.S.D. #501 was designated as the successor to Topeka Public Schools No. 23, the district served by the original defendant Board of Education. U.S.D. #501 includes public schools in the same area concerned in the original complaint plus substantial additional territory annexed by the City of Topeka since this case was filed. Prior to the creation of U.S.D. #501, the boundaries of Topeka Public Schools No. 23 grew with the city limits of Topeka. The boundaries of U.S.D. #501 and the city limits are no longer coterminous. There are three other school districts in areas adjoining Topeka, Kansas. These districts are not parties to this action.

The State Board of Education (SBE) is a party defendant in this case. It was created by state constitutional amendment in 1966. The SBE became an operating body in 1969. It supervises elementary and secondary education in Kansas.

Legal Principles.

Since 1955, the defendant school district and its predecessor have been charged "with the affirmative duty to take whatever steps it be necessary to convert to a unitary system in which racial discrimination would be eliminated root and branch." Green v. County School Board, 391 U.S. 430, 437-38 (1968). "Each instance of failure or refusal to fulfill this affirmative duty continues the violation of the Fourteenth Amendment." Columbus Board of Education v. Penick, 443 U.S. 449, 459 (1979).

Unfortunately, even in 1987, it is not clear what unitariness entails. Note, Allocating the Burden of Proof After A Finding of Unitariness in School Desegregation Litigation, 100 HARV.L.REV. 653, (1987). "[T]he nature of the desegregation remedy is to be determined by the nature and scope of the constitutional violation." Milliken v. Bradley, 433 U.S. 267, 280 (1977). De facto segregation (segregation caused by private choice) and segregation caused by authorities other than those sued in this case, are not part of the constitutional violation found in 1954. See Keyes v. School District No. 1, 413 U.S. 189, 198 (1973); Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, 402 U.S. 1, 23 (1971). Therefore, a unitary school system must be one that has reversed the segregation caused by the school board's dual system in 1954. Dayton Board of Education v. Brinkman, 443 U.S. 526, 538 (1979) (Dayton II").

The mixing of students of different races in the schools is probably the most important factor in determining unitariness. After all, separate but equal schools violate the Constitution.) But, complete racial balance is not required by the Constitution.

in, supra, 402 U.S. at 24; Dayton Board of Education v. Brinkman, U.S. 406, 413 and 417 (1977) ("Dayton I"). Even the existence of a "small number of one-race or virtually one-race schools within a district is not in and of itself the mark of a system that still practices segregation by law." Swann, supra, 402 U.S. at 26. Many other factors should be considered as well. Green, supra, 391 U.S. 435 (faculty, staff, transportation, extracurricular activities facilities); Keyes, supra, 413 U.S. at 196, 213-14 (school site location, school size, school renovations and additions, student attendance zones, student assignment and transfer options, mobile classroom units, transportation of students, assignment of faculty staff, community and school administration attitudes).

Evidence of segregative motive or the absence of such intent is relevant but not controlling in determining unitariness. "The measure of the post-Brown I conduct of a school board under an unfulfilled duty to liquidate a dual system is the effectiveness, the purpose, of the actions in decreasing or increasing the segregation caused by the dual system." Dayton II, supra, 443 U.S. 538.

In sum, a unitary school system is one in which the characteristics of the 1954 dual system either do not exist or, if they exist, are not the result of past or present intentional segregative conduct of defendants or their predecessors.

The Progress of Desegregation in Unified School District #501.

Desegregation started in Topeka's public schools prior to the landmark Supreme Court decision in this case. In 1951, there was only one public high school. It served white and black students. Segregation in Topeka's junior high schools had been declared

Constitutional by the Kansas Supreme Court in 1941. Graham v. Board of Education, 153 Kan. 840, 114 P.2d 313 (1941). In September 1953, black elementary students who lived in the districts of two all-white elementary schools (Randolph and Southwest) were permitted to attend those schools. In January 1954, twelve other formerly all-white elementary schools permitted black student enrollment.

One of the all-black elementary schools, McKinley, was closed at the end of the 1954-55 school year, when this case was remanded to the Supreme Court. By the 1955-56 school year, black elementary students attended eighteen of the twenty-three elementary schools.

Following school year, fifty-six percent of black elementary students attended formerly all-white schools; sixty-seven percent of the students attended schools with black students.¹

In 1959, Buchanan Elementary School, a de jure black school which had remained all black or virtually all black, was closed. Washington Elementary School, the penultimate de jure black school in operation, was closed in 1962.

By the 1968-69 school year, further progress at desegregation was evident. The last de jure black school (Monroe) had a twenty-five percent white student population. It was one of four schools, out of thirty-four elementary schools, with a majority black student population: Belvoir (56.76%); Lafayette (52.68%); Monroe (74.78%); Parkdale (90.84%). Roughly fifty percent of black elementary students attended schools with majority black student populations. The percentage attending schools with a black student population of seventy-five percent or greater was 27.5%.

¹ Unless stated otherwise, the numbers stated in this Union do not include students attending special programs such as Head Start, Capitol City School, or special education programs.

Approximately fifty percent of all white students attended schools which were ninety percent or more white.

Of the eleven junior high schools, one had a majority minority student population--East Topeka Junior High (60.43%). Roughly forty percent of all black junior high school students attended this school. Approximately sixty percent of all white junior high school students attended schools with white populations exceeding ninety percent.

In the 1968-69 school year, there were three high schools in Topeka, Kansas, D. #501. None of the high schools had a majority minority student population. Topeka West High School was virtually all white (99.36%). Roughly a third of all white high school students attended this school.

During the 1968-69 school year, the total minority student population was approximately seventeen percent; the total black student population was near twelve percent.

The student attendance figures for the 1985-86 school year bear little resemblance to the figures for 1954. None of the former majority black schools were open in 1985. Of the twenty-six elementary schools, only one had a majority black student population.² Three had majority minority populations: Belvoir (58.86%); Lafayette (56.81%); and Highland Park North (57.93%). Roughly twenty-nine percent of all black elementary students attended these schools. Five elementary schools had student populations over ninety percent white. These schools accounted for approximately twenty-four percent of the white elementary student population. No school had a ninety-five percent white student

² Highland Park North Elementary School was one student short of a 50% black student body.

lacion.

In 1980, the school district changed from a junior high (grades seven through nine) to a middle school format (grades seven through eight). In the 1985-86 school year, no middle school had a majority minority student population. Two middle schools had white student populations exceeding ninety percent--French (93.77%) and Landon (90.71%). These two schools served approximately thirty-one percent of the white middle school student population. Landon has since been closed and its student population has been assigned to another school.

None of the three high schools in the district had a majority minority population in the 1985-86 school year. One high school, Landon West High School, had a white student population exceeding ninety percent--92.06%. It served roughly forty-one percent of all the high school students in the district.

The student population for the 1985-86 school year was 26.1% white, 18.6% black.

In sum, when this case was filed, 100% of black elementary students attended 100% black schools. Last school year, only eight percent of black elementary students attended a majority black school. Even in this school (Belvoir), there was a substantial minority student population (38.14%).³

Plaintiffs' Contentions.

Plaintiffs acknowledge the substantial progress made toward desegregation in U.S.D. #501. Plaintiffs contend, however, that

³ There was testimony that the minority student population at Belvoir increased to 66% in the current school year.

the years the district has passed up opportunities to improve racial balance throughout the district; that the vestiges of the de system of segregation remain in the form of "racially identifiable" schools; and that the existence of these schools illustrates that the mandate of the Supreme Court remains unfulfilled. Plaintiffs stress statistical measures of racial identity. Under these measures, if the racial apportionment of students in one school varies from the district average by too great percentage, then the school is racially identifiable.

Plaintiffs assert that the racial identity of schools, as determined by student racial ratios, is corroborated by faculty and staff assignments, community attitudes and students' test scores. Plaintiffs further contend that the racial identity of schools has been maintained by a variety of means (e.g., school site location, zonal attendance zones, school additions and boundary location).

Defendants' Contentions.

Defendants contend that U.S.D. #501 is now a unitary school system. Defendants believe plaintiffs place too much emphasis on racial balance of students as a measure of a constitutional violation, and that demographic forces or other forces beyond the school district's control are responsible for the racial imbalance present in the schools. Defendants believe that factors other than student assignment count in the determination of a constitutional violation, and that these factors (e.g., allocation of resources, uniformity of curricula and instruction) indicate the district operates a unitary school system.

II. Burden of Proof.

Plaintiffs have the burden of proving that illegal segregation

ts in U.S.D. #501. Whether the burden of proof should shift to defendants to prove that illegal segregation does not exist, use of the history of intentional segregation within the district or because of the racial imbalance in the schools' student bodies today, is a difficult question. The passage of time, demographic dynamics and changes in administrative personnel detract from the justification for the Keyes presumption in this case.⁴ Does this case fit the Swann presumption easily.⁵ Regardless of the operation of these presumptions, the court believes that the defendants have proven by a preponderance of the evidence that U.S.D. #501 is a unitary school system.

Does Illegal Segregation Remain in U.S.D. #501?

A. Statistical Measures of Student Population.

The court shall examine many factors to decide whether illegal segregation exists in U.S.D. #501. But, the statistical measures of racial makeup of the schools' student bodies are of prime importance. Often in school desegregation cases such statistics do not prove a pattern of discrimination. The separation of the races is the chief vestige of de jure segregation. If the races are no longer separated, then the system may be unitary. Since the separation of students by race can be represented statistically,

⁴ In Keyes, supra, 413 U.S. at 208, the Court held that "if a significant portion of a school system . . . is intentionally segregative school board actions in a meaningful portion of a school system . . . creates a presumption that other segregated schooling within the system is not spurious or pretentious."

⁵ In Swann, supra, 402 U.S. at 26, the Court held that school authorities had the burden of proving that student assignments were "genuinely nondiscriminatory" when a desegregation plan left "some schools that are all or predominantly of one race . . ."

measures are important to this case.⁶

A major issue in this case is the importance of statistical racial balance throughout the district--i.e., maintaining a ratio of students in each school that approximates the racial mix of the entire district. The statistics indicate that white and minority students are not separated by race. Significant numbers of white and nonwhite students attend every school in the district. But, there are disparities in the racial makeup of various schools' enrollments. Plaintiffs hinge their case on this absence of racial balance in all schools and the failure of the defendants to take action to promote racial balance.

Plaintiffs suggest that a school is racially identifiable or imbalanced if its percentage of minority students falls beyond $\pm 15\%$ of the district average of minority students. For instance, since about 26% of the district's elementary students are nonwhite, plaintiffs contend that a school with a minority enrollment of less than 11% is a "white" school, and a school with a minority enrollment of more than 41% is a "nonwhite" school. Plaintiffs concede that tighter and wider ranges of racial balance have been used in desegregation litigation, but emphasize that under any range some racially identifiable or imbalanced schools exist in the district.⁷

⁶ Racial inventories of students in the district were not kept between 1956 and 1966. The first complete inventory available to the court is for the 1967-68 school year. So, precise measures of racial mixing are not known for the first decade following the hand-off of the case from the Supreme Court.

⁷ One could contend that for a school to be racially identifiable, the student population should be balanced at fifty percent white and fifty percent nonwhite. This is not plaintiffs' view. They argue that, in Topeka, a fifty percent nonwhite school is racially identifiable because the size of the deviation from the district average of nonwhite students means the school has significantly more nonwhite students than other schools.

the district is responsible for student assignment, it is responsible for the racially identifiable schools.

Undoubtedly, racial imbalance can be the result of past negative acts by school authorities. But, racial imbalance is constitutional only if it is caused by defendants' purposeful discrimination. See Columbus Board of Education v. Penick, 443 U.S. at 464-65; Dayton I, supra, 433 U.S. at 420; Singleton v. Davis, 426 U.S. 229, 240 (1976). The Supreme Court held that racial balance is not a constitutional imperative even in districts with a history of purposeful segregation. Swann, 402 U.S. at 24; Dayton I, supra, 433 U.S. at 417; Milliken v. Bradley, supra, 433 U.S. at 280 n. 14. Other courts have approved voluntary desegregation plans in which schools fell outside the $\pm 15\%$ to $\pm 20\%$ range of racial balance. See Price v. Denison Independent School District, 694 F.2d 334 (5th Cir. 1982); Diaz v. San Jose Unified School Dist., 633 F.Supp. 808, 814 (N.D.Cal. 1985); Singleton v. Jackson Municipal Separate School Dist., 541 F.Supp. 904 (S.D.Miss. 1982). (The Price case contains an extensive, well-reasoned criticism of a trial court's reliance upon statistical racial imbalance among schools in Denison, Texas to prove illegal segregation.) Therefore, racial balance is not an essential attribute of a unitary school system.

Nevertheless, racially conscious student assignment with the goal of racial balance has been approved as a remedy in desegregation litigation. Swann, supra, 402 U.S. at 25. This is because school segregation has an inertia which often cannot be entered by a purely neutral force. In order to achieve "the latest possible degree of actual desegregation," (Swann, supra, 402 U.S. at 26) and, perhaps, to spread the burdens and advantages of desegregation uniformly throughout a district, courts have used

al balance as a target for remedial action.

Still, the need for a remedial decree targeted toward racial imbalance depends upon whether the present imbalance derives from the de jure system or other intentional discrimination. It is difficult to trace the cause of racial imbalance from the record of this case. A race-neutral system of student assignment based on neighborhood schools has been employed in the district for more than two decades. Although there is some dispute as to whether racial imbalance has been maximized under the constraints of this system, it cannot be gainsaid that residence rather than race determines school attendance in the district and that the effects of de jure segregation have been substantially countered.

It could be argued that current racial residential patterns, in turn, student attendance patterns have been affected by defendants' past discriminatory acts, but there has been little or no evidence to support this contention. Obviously, several forces, both social and economic, can influence residential choice. See Allen v. Bradley, 418 U.S. 717, 756 n. 2 (Stewart, J., concurring); Austin Independent School District v. United States, 429 U.S. 990, 994 (1976) (Powell, J., concurring). Thirty years ago, the then Attorney General of Kansas speculated that segregated residential patterns in Topeka were influenced by the segregated school system. There is good reason to question the strength of the alleged causality, however. For instance, black students received free transportation to black elementary schools under the de jure system. (Linda Brown lived near the white Sumner School and took a bus to Monroe.) This may have reduced the incentive to live near black schools. Additionally, in most instances white schools were

ced near black schools (Lowman Hill near Buchanan; Parkdale near
ington; Grant near McKinley; Van Buren near Monroe). This may
dissipated segregated residential patterns. Finally, two
xt witnesses gave conflicting views of current research on
her school segregation causes residential segregation.

The only evidence concerning the district's recent actions
arding housing indicates that the district has opposed housing
jects which might impede racial balance, and that the district
attempted to persuade realtors of the uniform quality of the
lic schools across the district.

Even assuming the influence of school segregation upon
ldential choice 30 years ago, the steady progress of school and
ldential integration in Topeka over three decades (particularly
formerly segregated attendance zones) indicates that the effects
school segregation on residential choice, if any, are not
nizable today.⁸

Therefore, although the issue in this case is whether
ditional remedial action is appropriate, it is inappropriate to
racial balance (a remedial target) as the determining factor of
ther remedial action is necessary because: 1) racial balance is
a per se measure of an unconstitutional level of segregation;
2) after 30 years, one cannot assume that the racial imbalance
ch remains is a vestige of the de jure system or other illegal
regation. The court concludes that statistical measures of
ial mixing are an important factor in determining whether

⁸ School integration may lead to white flight and residential
regation. There was slight evidence in this case that some white
ight resulted from integration of the elementary schools. But,
evidence did not establish that current residential patterns
ve been significantly affected by white flight.

iges of segregation remain in U.S.D. #501. But, the issue is decided by whether the schools are racially balanced.

The statistics indicate that students in U.S.D. #501 are not arated by race. The smallest percentage of white students in any pool in the 1985-86 school year was thirty-eight percent. The llest percentage of nonwhite students in any school was six cent. Of thirty-five schools, three had minority populations eeding fifty percent; eight had white populations exceeding ety percent. Only one school had a black student population ch exceeded fifty percent. Only eight percent of all black mentary students (4.7% of all black students) attended this ool. Only twenty-four percent of all white elementary students ended schools with white student populations exceeding ninety cent. In the 1985-86 school year, there were two middle schools h white populations exceeding ninety percent. The student olutions of the two schools have been consolidated for the 86-87 school year. One of plaintiffs' experts, Dr. Gordon Foster, stified that if trends continue, the consolidated school will soon ome racially balanced as measured by the $\pm 15\%$ standard. rty-one percent of the district's white high school students tend a high school with a ninety-two percent white population. t the nonwhite student population of this school is within sixteen cent of the district average of nonwhite high school students. . Foster also predicted that this school would soon become cially nonidentifiable.

When one totals the student populations of the eight schools aintiffs have labeled as racially identifiable nonwhite or vestige hools (Eisenhower Middle School and the following elementary hools: Quinton Heights, Lowman Hill, Highland Park North, Hudson,

ayette, Avondale East and Belvoir), one finds that the schools attended by more white students than black students (1,248 white students, 1,079 black students). Indeed, white students make up one-half (49.3%) of all the students that attend these allegedly nonwhite schools.

Statistical indices designed to measure deviation from racial balance (dissimilarity) and opportunity for interracial contact (exposure) indicate relatively high levels of integration in U.S.D. #501, although the levels may be lower than other school systems with mandatory busing plans or other more aggressive racially conscious student assignment plans. In general, the statistical measures of racial balance have been stable over the past five years.⁹

The student attendance figures for U.S.D. #501 reflect an existing integrated nondiscriminatory system of education. Although racial balance has not been achieved, students are not separated on a basis of race. Thus, a vestige of segregation has been eliminated.

B. Student Transfer Policy.

The evidence does not suggest that transfers have been permitted to avoid racial mixing. Indeed, in recent years, the student transfer policy has been used to improve racial balance of schools within the district. In 1978, a policy allowing students freedom of choice within the district was adopted. Within two years, the policy was discontinued because it contributed slightly

⁹ The number of "racially identifiable" schools (using the 15% standard) has increased from nine to fifteen in recent years. In fact, this increase involves four schools which in their history have not crossed the + 15% threshold and two schools which have had actually growing minority populations. The increase does not appear to have been caused by district action.

racial imbalance. In 1980, a majority to minority transfer policy was established. It is still in effect. Under this policy, transfers which do not improve racial balance are disallowed. Therefore, the district has employed a student transfer policy which encourages integration, not segregation.

C. Optional Attendance Zones.

Students residing in optional attendance zones have the option of attending more than one school. The use of optional attendance zones has been scrutinized because optional zones may allow white students living in racially mixed districts to attend an adjacent white school rather than a racially mixed school. Optional zones were used in Topeka's public schools before 1954. Since 1954, optional zones have been used in racially mixed residential areas and all-white locations. Hence, optional zones, if they had a segregative purpose, were not used solely to segregate. A large number of optional zones were eliminated in 1964. All optional zones were eliminated in 1976. It is difficult to determine the effect of optional zones in U.S.D. #501 without knowing how many children lived in the zones or how children of different races exercised their options. Defendants' expert, Dr. William Clark, estimated, without direct contradiction, that 7.6% of elementary students and 9.2% of junior high students lived in optional zones in the 1963-64 school year. He also concluded the zones did not have a significant segregative effect. The court believes any segregative effect of the zones was slight and does not remain today.

D. Space Additions.

Plaintiffs have criticized the use of space additions, such as portable classrooms, at racially imbalanced schools. Plaintiffs have alleged that school authorities chose to perpetuate segregation

these schools (particularly "white" schools), instead of shifting school boundaries or otherwise reassigning students in a manner that would improve racial balance. For instance, in some cases, adjustments were made to racially imbalanced schools in areas of residential growth when schools in the more racially mixed central districts of Topeka were becoming underutilized.

The use of space additions was consistent with a race-neutral neighborhood school policy. It was not a widespread practice, for instance, to expand school boundaries and make space additions to allow low children to avoid integrated school settings. Nor were students encouraged to transfer to segregated schools at which space additions were made. Furthermore, it appears from the report of plaintiffs' expert, William Lamson, that space additions were employed at predominantly white, predominantly nonwhite and racially imbalanced schools. Ex. 219 at 185. It is possible that actions consistent with neighborhood schools could have been taken to avoid space additions and improve racial balance. But, it has not been shown that space additions were intentionally used to promote segregation or that schools are racially imbalanced today because of space additions.¹⁰

¹⁰ Plaintiffs chose to emphasize that virtually all the portable classrooms placed at the senior high schools were placed at Topeka West High School--the identifiably "white" senior high school in the district. Of course, if portable classrooms had not been placed at Topeka West, the racial identity of the school would not have changed. Instead, more students would have attended the other high schools which may have had a better racial balance, but which are probably overcrowded. Plaintiffs have not denied the overcrowding problems experienced at the high schools. Nor was the feasibility of placing portable classrooms at other schools well established. Placing portable classrooms at Topeka High, the school adjacent to Topeka West, would have been very difficult. Even by plaintiffs' standard, Topeka West is now on the threshold of racial balance. Therefore, the placement of portable classrooms at Topeka West has not prevented desegregation.

E. School Closings.

The school closings over thirty years in the district indicate a policy of desegregation. All four de jure black schools have been closed. The de jure black school (McKinlay) in North Topeka, the largest area of the city north of the Kansas River, was closed in 1955 and the black children were assigned to Grant or Quincy elementary schools. Grant was closed in 1977. Now all elementary students in North Topeka attend Quincy School. Washington and Buchanan schools were both closed by 1962. Monroe was closed in 1978. The Pierce School was closed in 1959, one year after its attendance zone was annexed into the district. It was an all-black school. When Wooddale was closed in 1978, it had a minority student population of 52%. Three schools in central Topeka closed with relatively high minority populations--Van Buren (1964, 40% est.); Central Park (1960, 42.9%); Polk (1979, 48%). Three schools with relatively low minority populations have been closed--Dawson (1966, 0% est.); Madison (1977, 3%); Landon Middle School (1986, 9.2%). Three schools were closed when they had minority populations near the district average--Rice (1981, 33.5%); Grant (1977, 21%); Clay (1975, 3%).¹¹

Although a few schools with desirable racial balances have since been closed, there is no pattern of closing schools to avoid racial mixing. Indeed, on the whole, the closing of schools appears to have been an integrative device.

F. School Openings.

Several schools with virtually all-white enrollments opened in

¹¹ The Lincoln Elementary School was racially mixed when it opened in 1962.

1950s or early 1960s. These schools included McClure, Sheldon, Chron, McCarter, Bishop and Hudson elementary schools, as well as Ardine, Eisenhower and Landon junior high schools, and Topeka Senior High School. These schools were in areas of residential expansion. During the same period, new schools with mixed racial positions replaced existing facilities at Lowman Hill, Lafayette, Island Park Central, Central Park and Belvoir elementary schools. The latter two schools were built in 1967. Linn Elementary School was built in 1964 and appears to have had a significant minority enrollment.¹² In 1970, French Junior High School opened as a predominantly white school. In 1980, Chase Middle School opened as a racially mixed school and Central Park Elementary School reopened. Robinson Middle School, a racially mixed school.

Although, on its face, the construction of schools, particularly on the west side of the district, appears to have promoted racial separation, the court does not believe that the district's school construction policy was intended to maintain or promote segregation. Most of the construction occurred during the peak years of student enrollment. More schools were needed. The location of the schools in areas of residential expansion was consistent with the race-neutral neighborhood school concept. There is no evidence that the students attending these schools could have been accommodated in the existing schools or that land was available in the older, more racially mixed areas of the district to build new schools.

¹² In 1966, Linn had a minority population of 5.7% versus a district average of 16.5%. By 1969, the minority enrollment had grown to 12.5%.

Furthermore, the racially mixed schools were not being closed during this period of construction. Instead, new schools were being built in areas of residential integration. The schools being closed were formerly de jure black schools or schools with high minority enrollments; the possible exception being Lincoln Elementary School, which was located in an urban renewal site. Finally, over the years there has been increasing residential and school integration in the areas where the once all-white schools were constructed. In sum, it does not appear that the district's school construction policy has perpetuated segregated residential patterns or segregated schools.

G. Schoolsite Location.

Plaintiffs have criticized the decision to place a high school on the west side of Topeka--i.e., the construction of Topeka West High School in 1960. The evidence is convincing that Topeka West High School was built in response to the overcrowding of Topeka High School and the expansion of the student population in the western parts of Topeka. At the time Topeka West was built, the district had recently annexed a high school serving the east side of Topeka, Highland Park High School. Since Topeka High was centrally located, a new high school on the west side of the city was a logical response to overcrowding. If the three high schools were aligned geographically (north to south) on a map and had attendance areas for each high school which included east, west and central Topeka, then the high schools of the district would be more racially balanced. But, there has not been a persuasive showing that this alternative was practical or necessary to avoid the separation of white and black high school students in the district. The court believes the siting of Topeka West High School was a race-neutral decision.

H. School Boundary Location.

A review of the school boundaries as they have developed over many years does not reveal a segregative pattern that remains primary. The boundaries set around the former de jure black elementary schools after this case was remanded by the Supreme Court appear to have perpetuated the racial identity of those schools. These schools have long been closed and the segregative effects of those boundaries have attenuated entirely.

By and large, the school attendance boundaries of the district reflect a commitment to neighborhood schools. Schools are centrally located in their attendance areas. Some attendance areas, e.g., Belmont, McCarter, McClure, Stout, Quinton Heights and State Street, are predominantly black. But, these areas include large land tracts without a high density of residential population.

The attendance zones of schools with high minority populations are not gerrymandered to produce this result. In general, schools with high minority populations are not in areas with an average or higher than average white population. Nor are they near low minority schools in areas of average racial mixture.

Belvoir Elementary School is centered in an area with a high minority population. It is surrounded by other schools with higher than average minority populations. It is not the black school in a racially mixed area. It is a school with a higher than average black student population in a residential area with a higher than average black population. Highland Park North Elementary School, Fayette Elementary School and Hudson Elementary School are similarly situated.

Quinton Heights and Avondale East elementary schools have

er than average minority populations, but they are surrounded by
ols with mostly average to higher than average minority
entages.

Perhaps the most suspect school is Lowman Hill Elementary
ol. Lowman Hill has a higher than average minority population,
it is bordered on three sides by schools with lower than average
rity populations (Potwin, Gage and Randolph). It is also
lered by Sumner Elementary School which is slightly above the
istrict average for minority population. Although Lowman Hill has
a higher than average minority population, it has never had a
rity minority population, and its minority percentage has been
in fifteen percent of the district average in recent years.

Lowman Hill is centrally located within its attendance area,
are the schools which surround it. Its boundaries include two
orically black residential areas which are closer to the Lowman
l School than the other schools in the area. The boundaries of
win and Gage have remained relatively stable over twenty years.
boundaries of Randolph and Sumner have been expanded to increase
minority populations of the schools. Although Gage and Potwin
e been predominantly white schools since the Supreme Court's
ision in this case, the court cannot say that Lowman Hill is an
lated black school or a vestige school when its boundaries for
decades have been consistent with the neighborhood school
cept; it has never had a majority minority student population;
, in recent years it has been relatively close to the district
rage for minority enrollment.

One of plaintiffs' criticisms of the district's course of
egregation is that schools with a higher than average minority

lation have been assigned students from closed schools that had higher minority populations. For instance, Quinton Heights merely received students from Monroe. Lafayette and Highland North received students from Parkdale. Again, this is a result of a race-neutral neighborhood school concept. Students from closed schools were sent to nearby schools. Racial balance could have been improved to a greater degree if students from a closed school with a high minority population were transported to a contiguous attendance area with a low minority population, or if the children were transported the opposite direction. But, this would have breached the neighborhood school policy consistently applied by the district. Plaintiffs' witness testimony also suggested that boundaries could shift in more than one attendance area (in a ripple effect) to more evenly distribute the minority student population after a school with a high minority population closed. The feasibility of such a plan was not convincingly established in the evidence. Obviously, such efforts would detract from the central location of schools in their attendance areas and, to some extent, diminish the advantages of neighborhood schools.

In summary, the district's attendance zones are not negatively gerrymandered. The district has consistently applied race-neutral, neighborhood school principles to the demarcation of attendance zones.

I. History of the Schools.

To reiterate, none of the four former de jure black elementary schools ^{is} open. Three of the four were closed by 1962. The fourth was closed ten years ago. Of the eighteen white elementary schools operating in 1954: seven have been closed; three have

orty populations between five and ten percent; three have
orty populations between forty and fifty percent; the remaining
schools have minority populations near the district average,
ween fifteen and thirty-two percent.

A history of the allegedly racially identifiable nonwhite
ools follows.

Belvoir. The Belvoir School area was annexed into the
trict in 1960. The school had an average or slightly above
rage minority population at the time. In the 1960s, after the
struction of two federally-subsidized housing projects in close
ximity to the school, the minority population of the school
reased to more than fifty percent. The minority student
centage continued to rise in the 1970s. After the Rice School
closed in 1981 and part of its population was combined with
voir, the minority percentage declined to sixty to sixty-five
cent. In sum, Belvoir was a racially balanced school which
ame a majority black and minority school with the influx of
ority residents into the attendance area. The increase of
ority students at Belvoir was not caused by the school district.
eed, the school district has taken action to modify the racial
balance that exists at the school.

Hudson. When Hudson was constructed in 1963, it was an
l-white school. After the construction of subsidized housing
jects in the Hudson attendance area, and with the general
crease of minority residents on the east side, Highland Park area,
e minority student population of Hudson grew rapidly in the late
xties and early seventies. In 1983, the minority student
pulation of Hudson exceeded forty percent for the first time.

Avondale East. The land representing the Avondale East attendance area was annexed into the district in 1959. In the 7-68 school year, the school had a minority population of sixteen percent. The minority population grew rapidly in the following few years and then stabilized in the 1970s in the thirty to thirty-five percent range. In 1984, the school exceeded forty percent in minority population for the first time. The school boundaries of Avondale East and Hudson have been relatively stable through the years. The increase in minority population at both schools appears to be the result of residential movement.

Highland Park North. The Highland Park North attendance area was annexed by the district in 1959. In the 1967-68 school year, the school had a minority student percentage of thirty percent. The percentage for the school district's elementary student population was fifteen percent. The minority percentage increased with the movement of minority residents to the attendance area. In 1978, with the addition of a large part of the Parkdale attendance area, the minority student percentage of Highland Park North grew from twenty-seven to fifty-eight percent. When it closed, Parkdale had a minority percentage of 85.6%. In 1954, Parkdale was an all-white school located near the de jure black Washington School. After the Supreme Court decision in 1955, Parkdale enrolled a minority population of 14.7%. This increased to twenty-four percent in 1966. When Washington was closed, its attendance area was added to the Parkdale district. Of course, this increased Parkdale's minority population significantly. Parkdale became a predominantly black school. When Parkdale was closed, its attendance area was split between the two closest schools--Highland Park North and

ayette. Since 1978, the minority percentage at Highland Park
th has remained around fifty-eight percent. Approximately fifty
cent of the minority student population is black. The school
istrict has contributed to the racial imbalance at Highland Park
th only to the extent that it closed a school with a much higher
ority percentage and assigned some of the students to Highland
k North.

Lafayette. Lafayette was an all-white school prior to the end
de jure segregation. In 1955, it had a minority population of
%. This increased the following year to 13.7%. By 1968, the
ority percentage at Lafayette was fifty-nine percent. When
kdale was closed, Lafayette received part of the Parkdale
endance area. As a result, Lafayette's minority percentage
reased from sixty-two to sixty-six percent. This figure has
reased in subsequent years. One factor in the decline may have
an the assignment of part of the Rice School attendance area to
 Lafayette in 1981. For the last five years, Lafayette has had a
ority population of fifty-six to fifty-nine percent. It should
noted that Lafayette has had a significant nonblack minority
ulation. In the 1967-68 school year, the school had a
enry-nine percent nonblack minority percentage. In the 1985-86
ool year, the school had a fifteen percent nonblack minority
centage.

Quinton Heights. Quinton Heights was an all-white elementary
hool prior to the end of de jure segregation. In 1955, it had a
ority percentage of 2.8%. This increased to 7.26% the following
ar. By 1968, the minority population had increased to thirty-five
cent. In September 1979, after the closing of Monroe and Polk

mentary schools, Quinton Heights acquired the Monroe school attendance area. Its minority percentage increased to fifty percent in 1979. The minority percentage was approximately the same in 1985.

Lowman Hill. Lowman Hill Elementary School was an all-white school located near the de jure black Buchanan School prior to the Supreme Court decisions in this case. In 1955, Lowman Hill had a black population of 11.4%. This increased to 17.4% the following year. In 1959, Buchanan was closed, and its students were assigned to a new school at the Lowman Hill site. Plaintiffs' expert testimony estimated that this increased Lowman Hill's minority percentage to forty-three percent. Since that time, Lowman Hill's attendance area has been expanded to include parts of the Clay, Polk and Central Park attendance areas. For the last five years, Lowman Hill's minority student population has fluctuated between thirty-six and forty-one percent.

Eisenhower Middle School. This attendance area was annexed to the district in 1959. In the 1967-68 school year, Eisenhower Junior High had a minority percentage of 5.78%. This increased to twenty percent in 1974 and twenty-nine percent in 1977. After the change to the middle school system in 1980, Eisenhower Middle School is one of six middle schools in the district and had a minority percentage of forty-five percent--approximately twenty percent above the district average for middle school students. In 1985, the minority percentage at Eisenhower Middle School was 48.6% and the district's minority average for middle school students was 26.9%.

To summarize, none of those schools plaintiffs allege to be racially identifiable nonwhite have been racially identifiable by plaintiffs' measures throughout the history of this case. Two

tors have contributed to the increase of minority students at these schools. First, for all of the schools, there has been an increased percentage of minority residents in their attendance areas. In other words, the attendance areas have undergone a racial transition not caused by district action. Second, some of the schools have been affected by the expansion of attendance areas to include the attendance zones of schools with large minority populations. On the whole, the closing of the highly imbalanced schools had a desegregative effect upon the district's operation, although it aggravated the imbalance of nearby schools. The assignment of students from areas of minority concentration to nearby schools with higher than average minority populations was consistent with the race-neutral neighborhood school policy of the district. There has been no showing that assigning the student populations of the closed schools to other adjacent attendance zones would have significantly improved the racial balance of the district as a whole.

Plaintiffs have also alleged that several schools are racially identifiable as white schools. Two of the allegedly identifiable schools are Gage and Potwin elementary schools. These schools were all-white before and after the Supreme Court decisions in this case. In 1967, each school had only one minority student. In 1985, Gage had twenty-five minority students--9.4% of its student population; Potwin had eighteen minority students--7.7% of its student population. There are other elementary schools with low minority percentages: Bishop (10.5%); Crestview (8.9%); McCarter (16%); McClure (7.21%); McEachron (10.31%); Whitson (10.22%). These schools are located in west or southwest Topeka where there

been steady residential development over thirty years. All of schools, like Gage and Potwin, have experienced increasing minority student populations. All of the schools, including Gage and Potwin, have had relatively stable attendance boundaries. One of the plaintiffs' witnesses testified that if trends continue, the elementary schools which serve the western part of Topeka will become increasingly nonidentifiable, as measured by minority student percentage. One can assume that this may also occur in the elementary schools serving the same area. In sum, the district has several schools which historically have had low minority populations. These minority populations are growing, however, without opposition by the school district.

J. Facilities.

There is no significant disparity in the quality of facilities available in schools throughout the district.

K. Extracurricular Activities.

There is no discrimination in the conduct of extracurricular activities in the district. Indeed, multiracial participation is guaranteed in certain activities such as cheerleading and student government.

L. Curriculum.

There is no significant disparity in the curriculum and progress of study in the schools throughout the district. In recent years, the district has taken diligent and meticulous steps with the development and use of curriculum guides to assure that all schools at all grades work consistently toward specific and uniform academic goals.

M. Transportation.

There is no discrimination in the provision of transportation

the school district.

N. Faculty and Staff.

Plaintiffs demonstrated that in the years immediately following the Supreme Court decisions, the district discriminated in hiring and placement of minority staff. In 1963, however, the district passed a resolution against discrimination in the hiring and employment of personnel. At least since 1976, the district has had an affirmative action program and has tried to recruit minority faculty and staff.

In the 1985-86 school year, the district's work force was 1% minority. Minority employees were represented at all levels of the work force. Twenty percent of the service workers were minority members. Approximately fifteen percent of the managerial workers were minority members. The current superintendent is a white man, as are the principals of two of the three high schools (Peoria West High School and Highland Park High School). No criticism of the district's affirmative action policy has been made in this case. Nor have the district's hiring policies in recent years been shown to be discriminatory.

Plaintiffs' major contention with regard to faculty and staff is that the assignment of faculty and staff has served to racially segregate schools in the district. Plaintiffs have demonstrated that in general there are a greater than average number of minority faculty and staff in schools with a greater than average number of minority students. Elementary schools with minority enrollments greater than fifteen percent of the district average had fifty-three percent of the minority staff at all the district's elementary

ools in 1985.¹³ Elementary schools with minority enrollments
ater than fifty percent had twenty percent of the minority staff
all the district's elementary schools. Elementary schools with
ority enrollments less than fifteen percent of the district
rage had sixteen percent of the district's minority staff at
mentary schools.

In the 1985-86 school year, minority staff assignments at the
mentary schools ranged from zero percent at McClure to
irty-three percent at Avondale East.¹⁴ These figures have
ied over the years, however. During the last ten years, both
ndale East and McClure have had minority staff percentages vary
se to the district average. In the 1977-78 school year, Avondale
t had a minority staff percentage of 14.6%; one year later, the
pure was 9.8%. In the 1979-80 school year, McClure had an 11.6%
ority staff.

At the high school and middle school levels in the 1985-86
ool year, minority staff percentages ranged from 24.7% at
nson Middle School to 2.5% at Topeka West High School.¹⁵
ain, these percentages have fluctuated. In the 1984-85 school
ar, Topeka West had a 7.5% minority staff. In the 1980-81 school
ar, Robinson Middle School had a 9.1% minority staff--a figure
low the district average for that school year.

13 The "faculty and staff" data available to the court are
r the school years 1973-74 to 1985-86. The data lump together
culty and other employees assigned to the schools. Figures for
culty assignments only are available for the 1981-82 school year
one.

14 The minority staff percentage for all elementary schools
s 11.23%.

15 The minority staff percentage for all high schools and
ddle schools was 12.65%.

In the 1985-86 school year, Belvoir, with the highest minority elementary student percentage, and Potwin, with the second lowest, virtually equal minority staff percentages. Highland Park High School, with an above average minority student percentage had a low average minority staff percentage. The sole secondary school with a minority enrollment greater than fifteen percent of the district average (Eisenhower Middle School), had only fourteen percent of the minority staff at the secondary level. Thus, there are clear exceptions to the trend demonstrated by plaintiffs.

Moreover, the difference between having a greater than average number of minority staff and having a less than average number of minority staff is very small in most cases. Only six schools in the district had minority staff percentages beyond $\pm 10\%$ of the district average for elementary and secondary schools.¹⁶ Three of these schools were within eleven percent of the district average. Furthermore, all of the schools have been within the $\pm 10\%$ range in the last ten years.

Perhaps as important as the racial percentages of the faculty staff is the fair assignment of qualified and dedicated faculty throughout the district. The principals assigned to two schools with relatively high minority student percentages, Highland Park and Lafayette, have received awards recognizing their work. Furthermore, while there was some testimony that black students have always been motivated by faculty to fulfill their potential, in recent years it appears that the school administrators and teachers

¹⁶ The $\pm 10\%$ range was a remedial target approved by the court and the parties in United States v. Texas Education Agency, 573 F.2d 1104 (5th Cir. 1982). See also Board of Education v. Bell, 375 F.2d 158 (10th Cir. 1967).

been dedicated to the belief that all children can learn and
eve.

Examining the school system as a whole, despite the tendency
have more minority staff in schools with a greater than average
ority student population, the court does not believe the
istrict's assignment policies serve to identify schools as intended
white or black students. The pattern identified by plaintiffs
not monolithic. The current percentages of minority staff in the
istrict's schools are generally within ranges acceptable to other
cts in desegregation litigation. Other facets of faculty and
if policies are nondiscriminatory. In sum, the record before the
ct with regard to the district's approach to faculty and staff is
indicative of a dual system of education.

O. Community Attitudes.

Plaintiffs employed an opinion survey corporation to survey
Topeka residents about their attitudes towards the schools in U.S.D.
.. Four hundred interviews were conducted by telephone from
August 27, 1984 through September 1, 1984. The survey attempted to
rely upon the opinions of adults who had or recently had children
in the Topeka school system. One of the conclusions of the survey
was that people in the community perceive some schools as "black" or
"minority" schools and other schools as "white." The survey also
indicated that the schools perceived by the respondents in the survey as
"white" are also considered better than the schools perceived as
"black" or "minority."

Defendants employed a public opinion researcher to critique
the survey. Several well-founded objections were made.

The court does not believe the survey results are important to

ultimate issues in this case. At the outset, the court counts the answers concerning the quality of education or quality facilities at the schools. The survey's respondents were not education experts. They did not examine the entire school system before stating an opinion. Quite simply, in a case where the court is asked to compare school quality, the opinions of lay persons familiar with only one school or a few schools are not as helpful as opinions of persons familiar with the entire system.

The questions concerning the racial identity or racial balance of schools seem more pertinent to issues in this case. The questions are related to a goal of desegregation--i.e., to achieve a system "without a 'white' school and a 'Negro' school, but just schools." Green, supra, 391 U.S. at 442. This goal, however, as presented in the survey questions, could be seen as utopian. The questions could be understood as asking whether people look past race in characterizing a school. While the world would be a better place if people did not see "race," that is not the constitutional standard which governs this case.

As discussed before (see footnote 7, infra), racial identity and racial balance are ambiguous terms. In the minds of the experts testified in this trial, a school in Topeka with three white students to every minority student is a colorless or a racially balanced school. But, it is impossible to determine from the survey whether Topeka residents characterize such schools because the survey respondents were not asked to characterize schools with that type of student ratio. They were only asked to characterize schools with ratios higher than average or much lower than average minority proportions.

Furthermore, the responses to these questions were consistent. A majority of respondents familiar with Quinton Heights Elementary School and a plurality (49%) of the respondents familiar with Highland Park North Elementary School considered those schools to be racially balanced even though both schools had minority minority populations at the time of the survey. In contrast, a majority of respondents familiar with Belvoir Elementary School said it was a black school, although its minority percentage at the time was between that of Quinton Heights and Highland Park North. When respondents were asked if the district had black schools and, if so, to identify the schools, two schools relatively close to the district average for minority student population were most often listed as black schools--Highland Park High School and Topeka High School. Most respondents considered Eisenhower Middle School to be racially balanced, although it had the highest minority student percentage of secondary schools at the time of the survey.

The only consistent thread to the survey is that schools with 90% white populations were often characterized as white schools. But, there were some exceptions to this rule. For instance, a plurality of respondents familiar with Gage Elementary School thought it was racially balanced even though its white population at the time was approximately ninety-two percent. Moreover, the school most often identified as "white," Topeka West High School, was within twenty percent of the average minority student population.

There were other problems with the survey. For instance, men were overrepresented in the survey. This could have affected the results since male and female answers tended to be different. Other segments of the population were left out or overrepresented.

is uncertain whether this may have altered the results. Finally, defendants have noted, only a small percentage of respondents concurred with most of plaintiffs' racial characterizations of schools. For example, only fifteen percent of all the respondents named Belvoir as a black school; seventy-five percent of the respondents had no opinion. For all the reasons previously listed, the court does not believe the survey of public opinion is strong evidence that segregation remains in U.S.D. #501.

P. Equality of Education.

A part of the trial was devoted to discussion of the harms of school segregation. Plaintiffs presented expert testimony describing the debate on the matter and the outcome of studies in the field. Defendants' experts presented a contrasting view, at least with regard to the effect of desegregation upon students' test scores. This court will postulate that school segregation is harmful because de jure segregation is unequivocally illegal.¹⁷

It should be reemphasized, however, that the issue at this structure is not the harms of segregation, but whether intentional segregation or its vestiges remain in the district. Assuming that school segregation negatively affects test scores of minority students, then reasoning backwards (from effect to cause), evidence of inferior achievement by students in schools with high minority concentrations may be evidence of a vestige of segregation in the district.

¹⁷ In Washington v. Seattle School District No. 1, 458 U.S. 472 (1982), the Court stated: "It should be . . . clear that white as well as Negro children benefit from exposure to 'ethnic and racial diversity in the classroom.'" Quoting Columbus Board of Education v. Penick, supra, 443 U.S. at 486 (Powell, J., dissenting).

Plaintiffs attempted to prove that a disparity in achievement existed by charting according to school, the sixth grade pass percentages on the Kansas Minimum Competency Tests in reading and math for 1985, and making the same comparison of results on the Iowa Test of Basic Skills for 1984-85. No attempt was made to control for any other factor that might influence achievement. In general, the charts show that classes in schools with low minority populations have higher pass percentages and higher scores on the Iowa Test of Basic Skills than classes in schools with average or higher than average minority populations.

Defendants presented a much more careful and comprehensive examination of the issue.¹⁸ Scores on the Kansas Minimum Competency Tests were followed for the years 1980, 1982, 1983, 1985 and 1986. The results were categorized as to the schools' racial makeup: less than ten percent minority; between ten and forty percent minority; and over forty percent minority. Students' reading ability was controlled for with the use of scores on the Iowa Test of Basic Skills. Income level was controlled for by determining whether a student participated in a free or reduced lunch program. For the year 1986, information was gathered concerning other factors that might affect achievement. A questionnaire was completed by students to obtain information concerning many factors including: parents' education; parents' expectations and support; students' study and work habits; students' reading habits; and students' self-concept. A mobility analysis was also done to track the test scores of students who transferred from one building mixture to another. Approximately 13,000 reading test

¹⁸ Ex. 1109, "An Analysis of Black Student Achievement in Topeka, Kansas: 1980-1986" by Dr. John P. Poggio.

es and 13,000 mathematics test scores were examined. Forty-six
ifferent analyses were completed.

The conclusion of the study was that the racial composition of
ools in Topeka during the period in question did not
ificantly affect test scores in reading or mathematics. The
dy further found that movement of students to schools with
ifferent racial compositions did not affect proficiency levels.
ally, the study found that many other factors were much more
ortant to achievement than the racial composition of a school.

Plaintiffs criticized defendants' study for improperly
controlling for ability. The question was raised as to whether it
possible to control for ability. The court believes, however,
t a reasonable and conscientious effort was made by defendants'
ert to determine what effect, if any, the racial composition of
district's schools has upon student achievement. The study was
acterized by an expert in the field, other than the author of
study, as "one of the most comprehensive, largest and most
entifically sound studies" that has been made on these issues.

2396. Although the results of the study are subject to the
ional debate which has endured for years on this issue, the most
suasive evidence at this trial indicates that the racial
osition of the district's schools has an insignificant impact on
dent achievement. Thus, inferior achievement, as a vestige of
regation, has been eliminated.

Q. Opportunities for Desegregation.

The failure to take desegregative action by a district that
an affirmative duty to desegregate should be carefully examined
the court. If a district has consistently dragged its feet on

egregation, then the vestiges of the segregated system may remain.

The Board of Education of Topeka's public schools did not implement a race-conscious student assignment plan following the reme Court decisions in this case. The law, as interpreted by a court upon the remand of this case, did not appear to require such action. Nevertheless, the closing of three formerly all-black schools, the enrollment of black students at formerly all-white neighborhood attendance centers, and the inclusion of white students in the attendance area of the fourth formerly all-black elementary school, had noticeable desegregative results. One of plaintiffs' experts suggested a walk-in desegregation plan was possible in 1955 and would have produced better results.

Typically, the current attendance zones for elementary schools in central Topeka are not radically different from the walk-in pattern suggested by plaintiffs' expert.

In 1968, with the Green decision, and three years later with the Swann decision, it became clear that a race-neutral neighborhood school system would not satisfy the legal duty to desegregate unless it effectively desegregated student attendance patterns. In 1974, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) brought an administrative complaint against U.S.D. #501 over the district's desegregation. The complaint was dismissed with the district's rejection of short-range and long-range proposals involving the closing of schools, construction of facilities and establishment of new schools. Schools with the highest minority percentages were closed. Still, a few schools with majority minority student populations remained. During the time that action in response to the HEW suit was considered, the rough outlines of a plan to

inate all majority/minority schools was developed at the request
he Board of Education. It was not pursued in favor of the long
short-range proposals which were more consistent with
hborhood schools, but still satisfied HEW.

Plaintiffs have asserted that one result of the district's
gregation effort in the 1970s was the completion of Quinton
hts' transformation into a racially identifiable school.
ntiffs contrast Quinton Heights with the adjacent Stout School.
it's minority population is approximately twenty percent less
a Quinton Heights' minority enrollment. Still, Stout's minority
centage is very close to the district average. Thus, by
ntiffs' definition, it is not a "white" school bordering a
ack" school. Moreover, the opportunity for further
segregation" of these schools within the framework of smaller
ghborhood schools is not apparent from the testimony or exhibits
this case.

In 1984, the Board of Education developed "Plans N and X"
ch represented a departure from the smaller neighborhood school
tem. Several goals and justifications unrelated to school
gregation were suggested for the plans. But, one of the plans'
sumptions" was that all majority minority schools would be
minated.

Plan N required closing two middle schools and sixteen
mentary schools. Two new elementary schools would be built, and
of the middle schools would be converted to an elementary
ool. The total construction cost of the proposal over a
re-year period was estimated to be \$13.2 million, although
nificant annual operating savings were projected.

Plan X required closing four middle schools and seventeen elementary schools. One new middle school and one new elementary school would be built. Four middle schools would be converted to elementary schools. The cost of construction was estimated to be .4 million, although, again, significant operating savings were forecast.

Under Plans N and X, it was projected that no school's minority enrollment would exceed forty-five percent. In each plan, however, there would be two elementary schools with a white enrollment exceeding ninety-five percent, and at least four schools with white populations of approximately ninety percent or more.

The Board conducted public meetings in all parts of the district for comment upon the plans. Public reaction was uniformly vigorously negative. No significant segment of the population supported the plans. Because of the hostile reaction to the plans, further consideration of the plans was dropped. No vote was ever taken upon them.

Public reaction to the plans indicated a desire to maintain smaller neighborhood schools. No evidence established that the opposition to Plans N and X, or the failure to implement the plans, was racially motivated.

The court does not believe the district's conduct over thirty years indicates a desire to perpetuate segregation by foregoing opportunities to desegregate schools. After the Supreme Court mandated that children be admitted to schools on a nondiscriminatory basis, the district completed efforts to apply a race-neutral neighborhood school attendance system to all students. This produced substantial integration. After the Supreme Court

discouraged race-conscious efforts to eliminate the vestiges of segregation and HEW challenged the progress of desegregation in the district, additional action was taken to improve the racial balance of the student bodies in the district. In recent years, the Board of Education has demonstrated a sensitivity and commitment to maintain and improve integration within the district by drafting long-range proposals with racial mixing goals in mind. The district's efforts to desegregate have been helped by increased residential integration. The district has not bucked the demographic forces that have improved the racial balance of schools.

At any time, more could have been done to achieve racial balance in the schools. But, it begs the issue of this case to argue that racial balancing must be done today because it was not done yesterday. More should be done to improve racial balance in the schools if the existing imbalance follows from defendants' past intentional segregative conduct. The district's history of inaction toward racial conditions in the district does not suggest that the racial imbalance of the schools derives from the de jure system or a foot-dragging segregationist policy.

R. Other Factors.

Since 1976, members of the Board of Education of U.S.D. #501 have been elected through a district system which improves the opportunities for minority membership on the Board. There have been minority members on the Board for several years serving in positions such as President of the Board, where vigorous and effective leadership has been displayed. The Board of Education currently has minority representation.

The district administers various events and programs to

ourage interracial contact and ethnic awareness. One notable program is the Topeka Adventure Center. All fifth-grade students and the Center for two weeks in groups of approximately 100. The groups are balanced by sex, race, geographic part of the city and socioeconomic level. The Center emphasizes student initiative, participation and cooperation in a variety of activities organized in a microcosmic, nonclassroom setting.

S. Summary.

In conclusion, after reviewing a multitude of factors which bear on the issue, the court is convinced that students in U.S.D. #501 are admitted to school and educated on a nondiscriminatory basis. There is no illegal, intentional, systematic or residual segregation of the races.

Plaintiffs appear to be arguing for a judicial fine-tuning of the desegregation process in U.S.D. #501. As compared with many desegregation cases, relatively small changes in student and staff assignment would create the balance which plaintiffs define as desegregation. Blind reliance upon statistical measures of balance, at least with regard to student assignment, was persuasively rejected by the Fifth Circuit in Price. Although plaintiffs assert other factors in corroboration of their thesis, a careful review of the relevant circumstances establishes that the de jure system of segregation has been dismantled and its vestiges eliminated.

The facilities, curriculum, progress of education, extracurricular activities and transportation offered by the district are not distinguishable on racial grounds.

Students of different races attend school together in significant numbers in every part of the district. School

attendance is determined by a consistent application of neighborhood school principles. There is no gerrymandering. The race-neutral content of these principles is untainted by past segregative practices. The court is persuaded that de jure segregation either has no significant effect upon residential patterns in Topeka or that its impact on residential patterns has attenuated to insignificance. Thus, the factors which bear on the racial distribution of school attendance are the factors which affect residential choice--economic, social and geographic factors--not factors directed by defendants.

Racial balance does not exist in the district's schools. Some schools have a significantly greater minority student population than other schools. The schools with high or low minority percentages, however, are not the product of de jure segregation or overt intentional segregation. They are not isolated in neighborhoods with contrasting racial complexions. The schools with high minority populations have not been "minority" schools throughout their history. The schools with low minority populations are receiving increasing numbers of minority students. Demographic forces, uncontrolled by defendants, form the racial composition of the schools.

Disparities also exist in the numbers of minority faculty and staff at schools in U.S.D. #501. These disparities, however, are neither so large, nor so consistent that they identify schools as racially segregated.

Regardless of the merits of racial balance, the imbalance perceived in this case is neither unconstitutional per se, nor unconstitutional in conjunction with other factors such as community

grades, test scores, faculty and staff assignment or opportunities for improvement. The record reflects that defendants not cause the present imbalance by engaging in or perpetuating vestiges of illegal race-conscious conduct. An examination of school system as a whole reveals an integrated system free of characteristics of de jure segregation.

Title VI.

Plaintiffs have premised their action in part upon Title VI of Civil Rights Act of 1964. This statute prohibits racial discrimination in programs receiving federal financial assistance. School district receives federal financial assistance--some of which is applied generally and some of which is earmarked for specific programs. Therefore, Title VI applies to the district.

Title VI, however, only reaches intentional discrimination, unless agency regulations promulgated pursuant to Title VI provide otherwise. Alexander v. Choate, 469 U.S. 287, 293 (1985). The record does not establish that defendants intentionally discriminate against plaintiffs or that a policy of intentional discrimination had effects continuing to the present. Nor has a proper case for relief under federal regulations been proven. Plaintiffs have asserted that the district violated 34 C.F.R. §100.3(b)(2). But, district's student and staff assignment criteria do not have the effect of discriminating against students because of their race or impairing the education of minority students. Therefore, relief under Title VI is not warranted.

The State Board of Education.

Plaintiffs have alleged that the State Board of Education (E) is responsible for the racial conditions within U.S.D. #501,

for what SBE has not done than for what SBE has done. When the case was filed, SBE did not exist. The State had a Superintendent of Public Instruction, but this officer did not have general supervisory powers over local public schools. The State's involvement in this case was limited to defending the constitutionality of the statute which permitted, but did not demand, segregation in grades K-6 in Topeka's schools. After this defense failed, the statute was repealed. In 1966, Article 6 of the Kansas Constitution was amended. This amendment provided for the creation of SBE which would supervise elementary and secondary education. The Constitution expressly reserved control of public schools to locally elected school boards, however. See State ex rel. Miller v. Board of Education, 212 Kan. 482, 511 P.2d 705 (1973).

This is an official capacity action. The individual members of SBE are being sued in their official capacity for injunctive relief. To prevail in such a suit, plaintiffs must demonstrate that there is a "moving force" behind the illegal segregation which they allege. Kentucky v. Graham, _____ U.S. _____ (slip op. at pp. 6-7, 5). It must be established that SBE's policy or custom played a part in the presence of illegal segregation within U.S.D. #501.

In Rizzo v. Goode, 423 U.S. 362, 377 (1976), the Court reversed an injunctive decree involving police conduct in Philadelphia, distinguishing two school desegregation cases (Brown and Swann) on the grounds that the defendants in Rizzo were not shown to have deprived others of their constitutional rights by their own conduct.

In this case, plaintiffs have attempted to establish liability against the members of SBE by showing that SBE failed to police the

egregation process in U.S.D. #501 and failed to provide assistance, guidance and impetus for desegregation. The court finds that SBE has been inactive in this area. But, plaintiffs have failed to demonstrate that the policy or custom of SBE is a root cause or moving force behind the racial conditions which currently exist in the district. There has been no showing that the conduct of SBE has deprived plaintiffs of their constitutional rights. The possibility for student and staff assignment as well as for the realization of educational opportunity within the district rests with the local school board. The State has repealed the legislation authorizing segregation. Legislation prohibiting discrimination has been enacted. Any residue of segregation traceable to the repealed statute has been eradicated in the court's opinion. For these reasons, the court believes SBE is not responsible for the racial conditions present in the district.

Conclusion.

U.S.D. #501 provides a high-quality educational opportunity to all students on a nondiscriminatory basis. There is no significant consistent disparity in the faculty and staff, facilities, transportation or extracurricular activities available to students. Students are assigned to schools on a race-neutral basis. The district's neighborhood school approach has achieved a high level of desegregation, but not racial balance by any measure. The racially unbalanced schools are not the product of overt or covert intentional segregative conduct. The court is convinced after viewing a multitude of factors that the vestiges of past segregation in the district have been dissolved by time, demographic

age and the district's steady course of race-neutral and
segregative action. This case has reached an appropriate
development. The district has a unitary system of education.¹⁹

Accordingly, plaintiffs' claims for relief are denied.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1987 at Topeka, Kansas.


United States District Judge

¹⁹ Under Dowell v. Board of Education, 795 F.2d 1516 (10th
Cir. 1986), the original order to desegregate remains effective.